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## HENRY L. STIMSON, SECRETARY OF WAR, DELIVERS GREAT SPEECH FAVORING TAFT

The recent speech by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, one of the best known and most influential progressive republicans in the country, was delivered before the Taft republican club of Chicago. It is a clean cut expression of the views of many progressive republicans throughout the country, and is a strong appeal for justice and fairness to President Taft. The speech is as follows:

"I am here tonight to speak for the renomination of President Taft."

"I am for Taft because I believe he has faithfully carried out the progressive faith of the republican party; that his administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our national government, and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and unadvised criticism."

"I entered into the public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great national policies for which he has fought, and I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft, are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation."

"The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessarily will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the republican party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June. If, as a result, that candidate is defeated in November, the government may be thrown into the hands of a truly reactionary party for years to come."

Mr. Stimson said that President Taft has devoted himself unceasingly to the carrying out of constructive work along progressive lines. The administration was begun, he said, upon a plan that had "the thorough approval and deliberate endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt," and to that plan President Taft had adhered rigidly.

"Is it fair now to criticize him," asked Mr. Stimson, "because in faithfully carrying out this pledge of four years ago, in performing this vitally useful, though inconspicuous work, he has not dominated the public attention with dramatic display?"

President Taft pledged himself, said Mr. Stimson, to a "progressive development" of the work that President Roosevelt had inaugurated, and the "completion and perfection of the machinery by which the moral standards set by President Roosevelt may be maintained."

"To this work Mr. Taft has devoted himself," said Mr. Stimson. "He thus deliberately renounced more striking methods of reform, and set his face to the unobtrusive and inconspicuous public service which leaves out all thought of a man's own aggrandizement."

"He has repeatedly, for example, urged upon congress to place upon the classified civil service virtually all of the presidential offices; a measure which would at one blow strike out most of the enormous political power of the president."

"The results of this deliberate self-abnegation are shown in the great legislative and constructive accomplishments of his term."

"Mr. Taft's standards of administration, like those of Mr. Roosevelt, have been constantly toward purity and elevation in our public service and our public life."

"With great patience, with unswerving courage, with absolute disinterestedness, in these excitable times when men's minds are full of a readiness for criticism and a desire for experiment, he has carried on the burden of administration and has carried it forward. It will be a reflection upon our own power of fair-minded and candid judgment if we do not recognize the merit as well as the difficulty of that achievement now."

Certain reform methods of government by many of the progressives, and in part by Mr. Roosevelt, were severely criticized by Mr. Stimson. He denounced the recall of judges as destined to bring the courts "down into the welter of politics," and said that it was no test of a republican's progressiveness to require his support to systems that had been successful in certain states.

"It is more narrowness and intolerance to insist upon a remedy which has proved effective in one place, as the necessary test of sincere and intelligent reform in another," he said. "It is even more erroneous to make fidelity to one of these schemes of local government in one of the commonwealths a test for what is proper and appropriate in the government of the nation at large."

Mr. Stimson said that the referendum apparently had worked well in

Oregon but that in a fifty-years' trial in New York, as applied to constitutional questions, it had been a failure.

"Should the national republican who lives in New York be read out of this party?" he asked, "because he declines to accept the referendum as the best remedy to cure the abuses of popular government in his own state?"

"It only confuses and distracts to drag into a national campaign the prejudices and shibboleths which have arisen in the contests of the different states. Mr. Taft's administration must be judged by the attitude with which he had approached and the success he has attained in dealing with these national problems, and not according to the views which any of us may hold upon these local questions of state machinery."

The secretary of war drew attention to the investigations that have been made under President Taft into problems that had been the subject of serious controversy for years. The work of the tariff board, the Hadley Railway Securities Commission and the Hughes commission on second-class mail matter, were typical, he said, of the methods sought by Mr. Taft to ascertain facts.

"I doubt if there has ever been an administration where so many questions of progress were under careful, scientific investigation and scrutiny by commissions of competent experts," he said. "There is nothing dramatic about such a method; but a reform accomplished in the light of such carefully accredited facts is more likely to be permanent. This is the very essence of Mr. Taft's method as a reformer."

President Taft has been "most falsely vilified and abused," in connection with the tariff, said Mr. Stimson, and has, in fact, taken the republican party out of the grasp of the special interests benefitted by the tariff and has made a part of the republican progressive policy the downward revision of the tariff law schedule by schedule.

"Is not this a tremendous achievement in the direction of national progress?" asked Mr. Stimson, "to completely rescue his party from the methods and influences which, if uncontrolled, would inevitably turn into a party of special interests and reaction?" Is it not right in standing to the uttermost, even to the exercise of all of the executive powers of veto, against the old privilege-breeding methods of tariff revision employed by the democratic house of representatives? Is he not right in insisting even against popular clamor that we shall make a clean break with the past and that no tariff revision shall take place except upon these conditions and after a scientific study by a non-partisan board of experts?

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**WEATHER OF 1911.**

The year 1911 will long be remembered for the violence of its weather. The spring opened mild and delightful, but in June a torrid wave of unparalleled severity swept over the country. The cities baked and gasped for breath, while the burning sun and hot winds withered the corn and cost the farmers a million dollars a day. A little later England was scorched and France and Germany sweltered. The mercury went above 100 degrees in western Canada, and whalers brought back reports from the Arctic regions of open water where always before there had been solid ice. The reports from Mexico and Central America would well describe the lower regions, but it is said that the summer in Iceland was most enjoyable.

In August the elements took a different turn and the flood-gates of the heavens were opened. Kentucky and the South Atlantic states were deluged, and the Philippines were more thoroughly drenched than they had been before since the time of Noah. Alberta was visited by a frost which ruined hundreds of pioneer farmers. A cyclone devastated Costa Rica and a violent gale swept the South Atlantic coast, destroying a great number of vessels. During the latter fall, the North Atlantic was tormented by a series of more violent storms than were known to the oldest sea captains. In November the southern states were visited by a killing frost, while December was remarkable for its high temperatures.

Aside from the extreme heat, the frosts of the far north and the sunny south, and the violent storms at sea, the year 1911 was still exceptional. The mean temperature of every month except November was above the average of that of the 40 years covered by the records of the United States Weather Bureau. The average daily excess was from four to six degrees.

With only one month out of twelve below normal, one may well ask if the climate is not changing and getting warmer. This important question is discussed by Francis Moleno, in the March Popular Mechanics Magazine. He says:

"Since burning coal produces carbon dioxide it may be inquired whether the enormous use of that fuel in modern times may not be an important factor in filling the atmosphere with this substance, and consequently indirectly raising the temperature of the earth. In the United States about 500,000,000 tons of coal were mined in 1911. Suppose four times this amount were mined and burned in the whole world. When this amount of coal is burned 7,000,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide are put into the atmosphere. The question is, simply, whether this this is an appreciable fraction of that which the atmosphere already holds, and whether there are any important ways in which it is being removed from the atmosphere."



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### ANOTHER ARCTIC TRIP.

In his book, "Nearest the Pole," Admiral Robert E. Peary tells of seeing in June, 1906, from the summit of Cape Colgate, north of Grant Land, and again from Cape Thomas Hubbard, the northernmost point of Axel Heiberg Land, the snow-clad summits of a distant land in the north-west above the ice horizon. He located it at about 100 degrees west longitude and 82 degrees north latitude, or about 120 miles from Cape Thomas Hubbard, and gave it the name of Crocker Land in honor of the late George Crocker of the Peary Arctic club. The fact, by the way, that Peary had previously seen this land, to which Cook also referred in his account of his journey, appears to have been generally overlooked in the Peary-Cook controversy.

Dr. R. A. Harris, tidal expert of the United States coast and geodetic survey, in his monograph on Arctic ideas, published last year, makes the deduction that a great land area or archipelago or very shallow water exists to the north of Western America and Eastern Siberia. "The discovery of this unknown land is the object of an expedition for which the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical society have issued a prospectus. Yale university also is co-operating in the enterprise, as are Bowdoin College, the New York Academy of Sciences and various individuals, including Admiral Peary, General Thomas H. Hubbard and former President Roosevelt. The expedition is to be conducted by George Borup and Donald B. MacMillan, two young men who were among Peary's most valued assistants in his trip to the pole. The plan is to sail early next summer to the Arctic, establish headquarters on the coast of Grinnell Land, across South Sound and somewhat to the north of Etah, spend the fall and winter in transporting supplies to a secondary base at Cape Thomas Hubbard and start from there early in the spring of 1913 for Crocker Land.

This expedition under men well trained for Arctic work, young and enthusiastic, offers every prospect for

the successful solution of the most important of the remaining Arctic problems. Its scientific value should be even greater than was that of Peary's trip to the pole. Messrs. Borup and MacMillan have agreed to give their services. About \$50,000 will be required however for expenses, of which about \$15,000 already has been pledged. Further subscriptions are asked for by the American Museum of Natural History, an institution of such character that no question can be raised as to the legitimate use for scientific purposes of any of any money entrusted to it.—Buffalo Express.

### WOMEN IN EDUCATION.

A recent compilation of educational statistics shows that in the state colleges and universities of the United States the percentage of women teachers averages about 9. In institutions west of the Mississippi the figure rises to 13, and in the east drops to but 6.

In individual cases extreme variations occur. In the Florida State College for Women 56 per cent of the teachers are women; in Ohio University, 41 per cent; in the University of New Mexico, 50 per cent, and in the Kansas State Agricultural College 28 per cent. On the other hand, there are twenty-eight state institutions in which no women teachers at all are employed. The University of California has six women on its teaching staff of 303; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology one in a total of 224; the University of Maine two among seventy-nine teachers, and Cornell sixteen in a total of 652 instructors and professors.

Special percentages based on a

study of the teachers at eleven schools selected at random gave the following results: There were 149 women teachers at these schools. Ten per cent were full professors, 5 per cent associate professors, 19 per cent assistant professors and 73 per cent instructors. Twenty-four were engaged in teaching English—two as full professors, two as associate professors and seventeen as instructors. "Modern language" came next in popularity, with three full professors and fourteen instructors. Twelve of the women, three as full professors, were engaged in teaching home economics and domestic science. Philosophy claimed ten, eight of whom were instructors. There were twenty music teachers, all instructors, nine teaching "school training," eight natural science, seven physical education, six each in mathematics and commercial courses and five Latin or Greek.

These figures say very little as to the special aptitudes of interests of the whole body of teachers in our machinery for higher education, because the ground covered is so small; but they are interesting as far as they go. However, the conclusion is justified that women still play a relatively unimportant part as teachers in our institutions for higher education. This is in striking contrast to their practical control of the elementary field. Over 79 per cent of the teachers in New York state's public schools are women.—New York Globe.

### EXPECTATIONS BUILT ON VANADIUM.

Colorado is looking up big in the future of steel manufacture—and steel

manufacture is the nation's greatest industry.

Five to ten pounds of vanadium to the ton greatly increases the toughness and strength and doubles the life of the material employed in the construction of automobile parts, locomotive frames and many other things in which steel of a high quality is required. If the quantity produced can be made great enough, and the cost of production low enough, it can be used generally for rails and for structural steel.

Vanadium is mined from sandstone beds that outcrop in the canyons of San Miguel and Montrose counties. If it occurs throughout the beds, as well as in the outcrops, the supply will be practically inexhaustible. Kirby Thomas in a recent issue of the Mining and Scientific Press, expresses the opinion that the ore will be found throughout the beds. In this he agrees with other engineers familiar with the field.

Given a supply of ore, the general use of vanadium in steel manufacture depends upon reducing the cost of extracting the metal from the ore. During the past year the price has ranged from \$3 to \$5 a pound. This means a limited market. Metallurgists who have been working on the problem say that the cost of production per pound can be cut to 60 cents or less. If this can be done, the market will be limited only by the steel output of the world. It will take vanadium out of the rare-metal class and make it a staple in steel manufacture.

So encouraging is the outlook that well-posted men are predicting that within ten years vanadium will be the most important mining industry of the state. And well-posted capital wherever the opportunity occurs, is picking up vanadium property.—Denver Times.

## FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS

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Foley's Kidney Pills purify the blood, restore lost vitality and vigor. Refuse substitutes.

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Men's Suits			
Schwab's Blue Serge Suits, sold all over the country for \$30, we are sacrificing at			
half price			\$15
Men's and Boys' Pants			
Khaki Pants, plain or striped, original price \$1.50 and \$1.75—now			98c
\$2.50			\$1.49
\$3.00			\$1.99
Best quality Blue Serge, also dark and light mixtures, \$5 quality, now at Dissolution Sale			\$3.49
Shirts			
Blue and Brown Working Shirts, now			39c
Plain White or Cream, with soft collars attached, regular price 75c, now			45c
All our Negligees in Cream, White and Striped, from \$1.50 to \$2.00, at			98c
All Monarch Shirts, White pleated and different shades, \$1.50 and \$2, at			98c
Shoes			
Canvas Shoes	\$2.00	\$1.19	
Canvas Shoes	\$2.50	\$1.49	
Heavy Work Shoes	\$2.50	\$1.49	
Heavy Work Shoes	\$2.50	\$1.49	
Dress Shoes	\$4.00	\$3.15	
Dress Shoes	\$5.00	\$3.89	
High Top Lace Boots	\$7.00	\$4.98	
Underwear			
Brown and Pink, 12 pounds, regular 50c value, now			39c
All-Wool Underwear, heavy, medium or light weight, regular \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, at			98c
Union Suits, regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, now			\$1.19
Hose			
Black or brown or mixed, regularly sold at 2 pairs for 25c—Dissolution Sale price,			
4 pairs			25c
Eight pairs to each customer.			
Suit Cases			
Best \$1.50 quality, at			95c
Imagine having a Suit Case for less than a dollar, and it is a good one.			
Best \$2.00 Japanese Matting Cases and Imitation Alligator			\$1.45
Best \$3.00 and \$3.50 quality at			\$2.29
Best Russia Calf Cases, regular \$5, at			\$3.49
Best folding, genuine Cowhide Cases, sold up to \$15, now at			\$8.88

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